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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,944 號肆拾肆百玖千壹萬零一號 日廿九月廿八年十一月廿八日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1902. 伍角 級八廿月壹十年式零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

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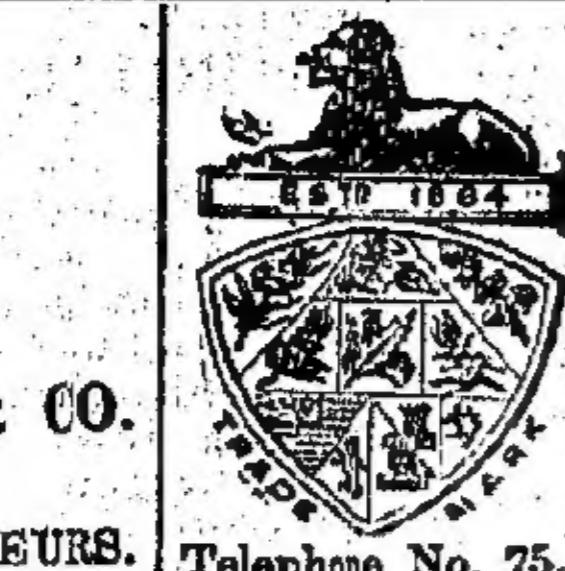
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K. JACKSON, 7th June, 1902. [1605]

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Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3129]

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A N ENGLISHMAN, 30 years of age, five years experience in the Export and Import trade of South China seeks reengagement at the end of the year.

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Care of Daily Press Office,
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WANTED.

P. T. B.,
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Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [3162]

WANTED.

A GOOD STRONG POLO PONY.
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M.,
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G. W.,
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Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [3137]

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C RUISING YACHT for Sale, about 45 feet over all. Fine Sporting Boat. Accommodation for Four. Price, \$1,500. Owner would consider offers or sell share, as he seldom uses the yacht.

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. [290]

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THE MANAGER

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The rails of the Selangor-Porak Railway are now laid for 17 miles beyond Tanjung Malim, and the contractors on the Selangor side have only 5 miles more to make. That should be finished in about three months. It is hoped that the through route—Port Swettenham to Prai—may be completed by the middle of next year.

The *Japan Mail* is authority for the statement that with reference to the proposed cutting of a tunnel through the Bluff, Yokohama, it appears the matter has been definitely settled. The tunnel will be cut to a width of 24 feet and its entire cost is put at about 60,000 yen. It was arranged that the Yokohama city authorities should be requested to defray one-half of the cost and that the remainder be raised among the citizens.

In India, says the *Malay Mail*, counterfeiting coin has until recently been confined to the rupee, but in Rangoon, John Chinaman seems small game and tries his hand at sovereigns. At the recent Rangoon Race Meeting a Chinaman and a Burmese confederate were arrested in trying to pass bogus sovereigns off as "boobies" of all people in the world. The Chinaman when arrested had a small store of counterfeit sovereigns with him.

The total amount of subscriptions received by the Dutch Committee in aid of sufferers by the war by last month exceeded £21,000 sterling, all of which has been collected exclusively in Holland. The Belgian subscriptions to date amount to about £1,900. As this sum represents under one penny per head of the population in Brussels alone, it must be admitted that the enthusiasm displayed on the occasion of the Generals' visit was rather sentimental than practical.

According to investigations made by the Formosan Government, the population of the island at the end of December last was 2,309,739, of which 1,531,360 were males and 1,309,880 females, residing in 510,357 houses. Of this number 2,758,633, consisting of 1,504,107 males and 1,254,526 females, were Formosan Chinese, and 49,116 (26,761 males and 15,354 females) were Japanese. The foregoing does not include soldiers and non-combatants attached to the army. In addition it is estimated that there are 618 tribes of aborigines with a population of about 94,315, of whom 48,811 are males and 45,504 females.

A Reuter's telegram to Bangkok, dated London, 14th November, says:—A French Yellow Book has been issued containing the official correspondence on Siam. It covers the negotiations since 1863. It shows that Siam in 1860 refused to negotiate unless Chanthaboon was evacuated. M. Delesse, on the 15th January, 1861, declared that France would consider it as unfriendly act if Siam afforded facilities to foreign enterprises in the Melong (T valley). The book concludes by representing it as urgently necessary to close the matter, in which time was working against France. The Franco-Siamese Convention was signed on the 7th October.

The *Times* of the 28th ult. has the following brief account of the mobbing of three Boer leaders at Cambridge—the ex-Boer officers Kritzinger, Joubert, and Fouche had an attentive hearing in their addresses at the Greens, Cambridge, and their expressions of loyalty were received with cheers. But they had to face a hostile crowd, which was largely made up of young men, upon leaving, and departed with difficulty. Kritzinger escaped by getting over a wall, whilst Fouche and Joubert had to be protected by several policemen with truncheons whilst driving to the Castle Hotel. The situation was disagreeable, but fortunately nothing serious occurred.

The *Tokyo Asahi*, in a recent editorial, dealt with the recent fall in silver. On more than one occasion that journal has called attention to an ever-increasing tendency in this direction, and advocated certain measures which should be taken in order to cope with the disastrous condition which such tendency may result in. The *Asahi* now points out in detail the great loss which China must have sustained owing to this fluctuation while it need hardly be said that the Powers interested in China's economic condition will be likewise affected. In conclusion, the *Asahi* puts great stress upon the necessity of inaugurating an International Conference for the purpose of discussing an amendment of the monetary system adopted by civilised Powers and an extension of the use of silver in subsidiary coinage, so as to keep up the price of silver. The paper suggests that Japan should take the initiative in an international movement of this kind.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
The third club race will be sailed on Sunday next. The course will be No. 13 in the new book: *Lymoon Beacon (port), Kowloon Rocks (port), Mayo's East Bay (port), Lymoon Beacon (port), 13 miles.*

Yacht and boat-owners are reminded that to-morrow is the last day for sending in entries for the Regatta to be held on 10th and 11th December.

RIFLE MATCH.

A match between teams representing the Rifle Association and Royal Marines has been arranged, and will be fired on the Kowloon Range to-morrow, at 2 p.m. Range 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighting shot. Ten men a side; the best eight to count.

The following will form the Rifle Association team:—Messrs. D. Baldwin, J. Parkes, J. E. Crocker, J. Marshall, J. Pitt, C. J. Jeffery, R. Stewart, Capt. Angus, R. L. Sapper Robertson, R. B., and Mr. Lloyd, R.N.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 27th November, 10.40 a.m.

AN ECHO OF THE BOXER
TROUBLES.

M. Pelletier has submitted General Voyer's confidential report about the "Boxer" disturbances to the French Budget Committee, with authority to use passages relative to the part played by the missionaries.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 25th November.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The House of Commons has adopted the resolution approving the Sugar Convention. An amendment by Sir William Harcourt was rejected by 213 votes to 126.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The quinquennial census of the Mercantile Marine shows a decrease of 7,155 British seamen, following on previous decreases of 2,658 and 4,537. Foreign seamen have increased since 1891 by 8,720, and Liners by 12,228. The percentage of foreigners engaged on British or sea trade was twenty in 1891: it is now twenty-six.

LONDON, 25th November.

MR. CAMBERLAINE'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. Chamberlain left Victoria this morning in the royal train. He had a magnificent send-off from the Ministers and members of the House of Commons who assembled on the platform to bid him good-bye. H.M.S. *Good Hope* with the Right Honourable gentleman on board set sail for Port Said, which she is to touch on the 3rd December.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

REPOSED NEW RESERVOIR AT TAITAM TUK.

Our representative visited Taitam Tuk a few days ago and had an opportunity of seeing the operations in progress there with a view to the construction of a new reservoir in order to augment the water supply. The work which is being done at present is only of a preliminary nature. Three brick ovens, about 6 feet in diameter, are being sunk at the head of Taitam Bay Inlet, the sea-level, we understand that it will be impounded between 1,000 and 1,500 million gallons of water, which will mean almost trebling our existing storage capacity. The proposed reservoir will submerge about 300 acres of ground including the small village of Taitam Tuk and some cultivated land.

The contour survey of this district comprising an area of one square mile is also in progress. A track has been cut round the hills about 900 feet above sea-level and a great deal of undergrowth has had to be cleared. Some difficulties, we understand, have been experienced on account of fever breaking out among the staff engaged in this survey. It is to be hoped, however, that the favourable weather which usually prevails at this season of the year will enable the work to be completed. Mr. Isidore Xavier, of the Public Works Department, is now engaged in surveying the district, which is considered one of the worst places in the Colony for malaria fever. The scenery around the district is highly picturesque.

JANET WALDORF CO.

The theatre being engaged for the purposes of S. Andrew's Ball, there will be no performance by Miss Janet Waldorf's Co. this evening.

On Saturday night the Company will resume their season by the production of Sanderman's great drama *Mogadis*.

It was in this powerful play that Mrs. Patrick Campbell made one of her most brilliant successes. The same part is similarly adopted by Miss Janet Waldorf's style of acting, as it allows freedom for the strong and passionate portrayal of a woman's emotions.

Sanderman's creation of *Mogadis* was that of a wayward woman rebelling not so much against the conventions of her domestic environment.

It seeks to break down the bars which cage the life of a large-minded, big-hearted woman whose moral code could not possibly be the strictest for severe repression.

The problem gives rise to deep thought, and while the story of *Mogadis* is of intense interest it also teaches a great moral lesson: "To be greater than our sins is better than all the purity you preach," pleads *Mogadis* as an excuse for her failing; and having thus thrown down the gauntlet to her mentor, a struggle of keen human interest follows. That Miss Waldorf will not fail to rise to the situations so evolved no one who has seen her at her best in emotional work will doubt.

Mr. Nervil McGregor will play Colonel Scherzer, the father of the erring *Mogadis*, and the task should be well within his capabilities. The box-plan is now open within his expeditiveness.

I agree with Mr. Osborne.

It was agreed to reply in the terms of Mr. Osborne's minute.

INCAPACITY STATISTICS.

It was reported that the death-rate during the week ended 15th November was 21.1 per 1,000 of the population per annum as against 22.1 in the previous week and 19.7 in the corresponding week of the previous year.

BAT-CATCHING.

It was reported that the number of rats killed during the week ended 17th and 24th November were 2,718 and 2,701 respectively, of which 54 were found to be infected.

LIMEWASHING.

The limewashing returns showed that 2,632 houses in the Central District and 518 in the Western District had been treated. In the former district there were 9 prosecutions and \$44 in fines.

This was all the public business.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P.M. steamer *China*, with mails, &c., arrived at San Francisco on the 25th ult.

OPENING OF THE HANOI
EXPOSITION.

A very belated telegram, which had been sent over Chinese landlines, and was dated Hanoi 16th inst., arrived yesterday and stated that the Exposition was successfully opened on the 16th inst., in the presence of an immense gathering of people. Monsieur Thomé, the Commissioner-General, received the Governor of Indo-China and welcomed the delegates from the countries of the Extreme Orient, the French colonies and the metropolis. Monsieur Baan, the Governor-General thanked the foreign governments for having cordially responded to the invitation, and declared the Exposition open.

Among those present at the ceremony were General Coronat, commanding the troops; Admiral Bayl, commanding the Far Eastern squadron; Monsieur Bouli, resident-general; and the head officials and representatives of public bodies, and the Tao-tai of Lungchow and many Annamite mandarins. The Governor-General and party were conducted over the Exposition by Monsieur Thomé, and recorded their great appreciation of what they saw. A military review was held in the evening, and at 7.30 p.m. the Governor-General gave a banquet to the Commissioner-General and the chief of the service of the Exposition, the delegates to the Exposition and the chief officials of the local administration. At the end of the repast he announced the receipt of a telegram from the President of the Republic confirming the cross of the Legion of Honour on M. Thomé.

Among the savants who left Hongkong yesterday by the s.s. *Huc*, for the Congress of Orientalists at Hanoi were M. Basz, physician to the Mikado; Baron de Titter, Baron Corvisart, Colonel d'As Grandprey; Professor Leavenworth; and others.

THE COLONIAL TREASURY.

Guaranteed Officers.

Hon. G. W. P. PITCAIRN asked:—Whether the Government intend to require all Officers above the status of Unpaid Cadets to be guaranteed by an approved Guarantee Society instead of being guaranteed as at present by private individuals?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY replied in the negative.

THE INTERMITTENT WATER SUPPLY.

Hon. Mr. PLATTAIR asked:—Would the Director of Public Works give some explanation of the inequalities of the intermittent system?

Very many houses, which ought to get full supply for the advertised period, get little or no water and even that little at a most inconvenient pressure? Also, what steps, if any, are being taken to remedy this state of affairs?

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.—In cases where the house services are inadequate or defective in various parts of the City, public fountains are being erected to enable the people to obtain a supply of water.

INCREASING THE WATER SUPPLY.

Hon. G. S. SHARP asked:—Will the Honourable Director of Public Works inform the Council:—(1) What works are now actually in progress in connection with the scheme for increasing the water supply of the Colony—at Taitam? of Taitam Tuk? (2) What will be the addition to the water supply of the Colony from those works when they are completed, and what quantity will be available from them during the winter of next year, in the event of there being at least a normal rainfall during next year?

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.—(1) At Taitam and the construction of a reservoir below the town, capable of containing about 30 million gallons, is in progress. At Taitam Tuk, preliminary works are in progress to determine the practicability of constructing a dam capable of impounding about 1,000 million gallons. Tenders have been received for a pumping engine capable of delivering 12 million gallons daily into the tunnel at Taitam. (2) The first part of the question is answered in the above, with regard to the second part, though the permanent works cannot be sufficiently advanced to be available by the winter of next year, it is anticipated that a supply of about 1.0 million gallons will be obtained by pumping from Taitam Tuk.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The motion was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The motion was agreed to.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The motion was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The motion was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

hours that had no window or not less than one tenth of the floor space opening directly out into the external air; that in certain cases specified the owner should be "compelled to alter the construction of his houses" so as to provide an open space at the back of not less than 40 square feet; that certain other structural alterations should be made by owners of houses; and that owners of private streets and lanes be required at their own expense to surface channels and light such streets and lanes and maintain them in a sanitary condition. These were the drastic recommendations made by the Commission. The Commissioners then declared that there was "no need for the resumption of these (sanitary) properties," pointing of opinion that the alterations and improvements which they recommended would render the greater part of the houses "fit for habitation." In their opinion Government would only be called upon to resume where the owners could not be got to agree upon a building plan for improvement or where the lots dimensioned and the buildings on them of such dimensions as to make the needed improvements in them to make the needed improvements to the houses more or less useless for all practical purposes." Concluding their very valuable report the Commissioners state it to be their opinion *Hors de l'ordre* that it is unnecessary for the Government to resume sanitary properties generally and that sanitary properties should be improved in the manner recommended in the report and that such improvements should be carried out by the owners at their own cost, failing which, "it should be carried out by the Government and the owners call upon to refund the cost." That was the opinion deliberately expressed by the Commission. Mr. Danby who is of eminent character and good standing in this Colony, examined before the Commission, gave it as his opinion that "there were a great number of dwellings in the City so insanitary as to be unfit for human habitation. In answer to Sir Thomas Jackson he said "There are a lot of cubicles in the Colony now which I would not allow—I do not understand why they are allowed to be there." That is very important, I think. Then you should give consideration to the next formally expressed opinion of Mr. Danby, a man well able to form an opinion on the subject with which he was dealing. In answer to the Chairman he stated: "If you do away with cubicles on all the floors you depreciate the value of the property. If I take the owner will lose from \$1 to \$1.50 on each house. Supposing he had a house of three storeys he would lose the value of the cubicles on each of the floors; he would probably lose \$1 or \$1.50 or even \$2." Well, sir, the Commission having reported, the fate which not infrequently comes to subjects which are sent to special Commissions for report overtook this subject; nothing was done and it was not possible at the time to do anything. However that may be, the feeling of the community seemed to be that something should be done, and in the year 1900 there was a petition addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies which was very largely signed by all the unofficial members of the Council except the Chinese members and signed, I think, by every architect in the place; that petition dwelt in language which in many cases it was impossible to say was too strong on the great danger which this insanitary condition of Hongkong had upon every person inhabiting the Colony. The petition asked the Secretary of State to take into consideration the matter which had been laid before him and appoint a special Commission unconnected with the Colony to go out to the Colony, investigate the evils from which the Colony was suffering and report what could be done. And the petition added the request that to the Council should be attached some independent sanitary expert to advise. This was done. Mr. Osbert Chadwick, whom there is no more eminent civil engineer, came out along with Professor Simpson. In the concluding paragraph in the prayer of the petition it was asked that after receiving and considering the report of such Commission the Secretary of State would give directions for the recommendations of that Commission to be forthwith carried into effect. Bearing in mind the wishes of the public as expressed deliberately and forcibly in that petition the Government determined they would endeavor to do what they had been asked to do. In order to give effect to the recommendations they asked Mr. Chadwick and Prof. Simpson to prepare a Bill. A Bill was prepared accordingly with the very able efficient assistance of Dr. Clark, the Medical Officer of Health, and that Bill after receiving the close attention and consideration of these gentlemen was presented to this Government. The Bill was introduced into the House on the 7th of July last. As then introduced it was the product of Messrs. Chadwick, Simpson and Clark. Every word in it was placed there by themselves. Therefor it contained nothing but the recommendations of the Commissioners who had been invited at the request of the petitioners. Of course, if that Bill had gone to the second reading and subsequently to the House I should have asked and expected hon. members to have supported it, because the Bill did nothing more than that which they asked for themselves. They have asked for independent and competent persons to be sent out to report and recommend, and then they take the somewhat unusual but effective course of implying that the Bill should be defeated. I am told that the Government could not understand them, as far as the Government could understand them, of the public met with considerable opposition, not because of the principle on which it is based, but because of the details to which it was intended to give effect. So much was the Bill criticized by the architects as to the provisions with which it dealt with the structural provisions of the Bill, and by persons who were affected by the Bill, such as landowners and others, that the Government felt that the Bill could not be forced through the Council without the recommendations and criticisms being considered. In considering them the Government found many useful and valuable suggestions which they thought fit right to adopt and give effect to. In fact the reconsideration of the Bill generally made the Government withdraw the Bill which had been introduced, because had then become apparent that the Bill which at the time it was introduced gave effect to the wishes of the people for whom it was designed, and caused to do so at the later stage and would not have been for the general welfare of the community if it had been forced through as it then stood. The result is that I introduced a second Bill, which meets in almost every respect, I believe, the objections that have been urged against the Bill as it first of all appeared. I believe now that the Bill as it stands will give effect to the recommendations of the experts, except in so far as it relates to the recommendations which were in accord with the recommendations of Sir Thomas Jackson, Mr. Whitehead, and Sir Paul Chater. That

is to say, it will be remembered that I pointed out to the Council that these guidelines thought that no compensation should be given for anything at all, and that the owner should bear the cost of improvements. That was the recommendation of Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson, and on these lines the Government originally intended to go. At the time we introduced the Bill we had the support of at least three hon. members of this Council and of the two experts. The Bill, however, as now introduced, provides for compensation to be paid. I may say the Bill proposes to provide for compensation where it can be legitimately paid, not otherwise. I think this "otherwise" comes in some cases where claims may be paid which will not be legal. In the case of the windowless cubicles, we do not consider that a case in which a claim can be legitimately made. The Bill, therefore, does not provide for any loss which may fall upon a man, by precluding him from housing his tenants in windowless rooms. The Attorney-General went on to read from the *China Mail* an extract dealing with the subject and bearing out the views that he had put forward. The extract was as follows, and was taken from the issue of 28th July:—"No one has any sympathy for the property-owner who allows his property to become insanitary of itself, who lets out his property to rack-renting subtenants, or resorts to overcropping to enrich himself. Not long ago Lord Rosebery delivered himself of a scathing denunciation of the slum landlord. In May of this year Mr. Walter Long, President of the Indian Government Board, replying to a deputation from the leading manufacturers, said he concurred in the view expressed. The owner of a slum property who allowed that property to get into a disgraceful condition, and imperilled the lives of those who lived upon it, was entitled to no consideration, and certainly no sympathy." Well, the Government do not recognize any right to compensation by persons who have their tenanted in windowless cubicles. The compensation clauses provided that for slaughter of animals compensation to be fixed by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, for damage done to clothing, &c., during disinfection, compensation by the Sanitary Board. It is also provided that compensation will be given where the depth of buildings is limited to 40 feet, compensation for land left unbuilt on to be fixed by arbitration. Also, where land is to be resumed for scavenging bays—a very valuable provision which the Government hope will meet with the approval of this Council; also the Bill will provide compensation for refusal to allow re-erection of buildings over the entrance to a street or over any portion of a street; also where the height of buildings is limited. The amount to be allowed is to be fixed by arbitration. The composition of the Board will be such as to command respect and confidence. The Government will appoint one member, the owner will appoint another, and the Public Judges of the Colony, in the case of dispute, will be the umpire. In allowing for compensation for the lessening in the height of buildings, the setting back of buildings, and reducing the depth of buildings which obtained at that particular time, and the law which obtained at that particular time, and the plans of their houses sanctioned by the prescribed authority at the Public Works Department, and they say, "If you wish us to alter our houses in order to suit or benefit the public, we will do so if you give us reasonable compensation," anything that tends to the public good must be paid for by the public. We hear, of course, of sacrifices for the public good; well, such means as these sacrifices are heroes. But you cannot expect every landlord in this Colony, and every Chinese land-owner, to be heroes. They invest their money in houses because they will bring in an income to them of so much per cent. They come to this Colony, relying upon the justice and fairness of English law and the protection of the English flag, and invest their money, and they thought at the time they invested in these houses that they were built in accordance with the law existing at the time. Now, what right has any legislature to turn round to them after making their investment, and say, "Modern sanitary science requires you to make certain sacrifices?" Suppose they have bought and paid for all these houses, they are going to be sanctioned for the good of the public without compensation from the public for it all? If any landlord likes to sacrifice his land for such a public purpose, he must be called a philanthropist and a public benefactor, but he can scarcely be considered a business man. Now, the present Bill that has been drafted and submitted by the Government gives that compensation, and it is that that many means that men learn as slowly the lessons which experience would teach them, that they commit the same mistakes over and over again, and that these mistakes cost them so many consequences. Members of this Council will remember the production of Dr. Ayres in 1874, and history records that when the Public Health Act of 1851, the first real attempt to put the city in a satisfactory sanitary state, was brought in, it met with such strong opposition that many of its most important provisions were abandoned. How naive, how foolish, were the men of those days who opposed that Bill. What a train of sorrow and sickness did their action in those days bring upon this Colony. I feel certain, sir, that their action will not be imitated now by those who sit here in their places at this table, and by my friend the Senior Unofficial Member, who was at that time a member of this Council, and who has since, I am sure, learned that the health of China can be improved by the adoption of Western sanitary measures. My friend the Attorney-General has referred to the fact that the Government does not intend to give compensation for the abolition of windowless cubicles, and I would like to point out, because it is sometimes said that the Government is solely responsible for insanitary buildings, because the erection of these buildings was possible under its own laws, that even in the laws that existed before 1851 it was quite possible to construct houses of a sanitary type which would have solved the cubicle question and given a window to each cubicle. We have quoted to that effect in the letter from Mr. Danby which he addressed to the Housing Committee which sat in 1851; and he states in that letter that as regards the plans of Chinese houses comply with the requirements of existing buildings and Public Health Ordinances, "architects are powerless to introduce such improvements as we should like if our clients refuse to adopt our suggestions, which they almost invariably do. Now, sir, I say it is very difficult to frame a law that nothing objectionable can possibly be built under it, and if the Government were to blame in the past for not legislating in a more drastic manner, owners of properties must accept some responsibility for it, they have not yet fully used the advice of their architects and built houses that were reasonably sanitary. Sir, the supporters of this Bill said, I am sure, everyone round this table will agree it does not pretend to believe that this will banish plague from these shores forever, but what they do hope is that, coupled with improvements of areas and the demolition of houses which legislation can easily make thoroughly sanitary, this Colony will be put into such a condition that plague and other disease will be屏除, and that when the wave of plague which at present has spread over a large portion of the globe shall have receded, the next wave that takes place will

dash itself ineffectually against our shores and that a like fate will attend every other epidemic of infectious disease. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. K. K.—Sir, I have nothing to say against the Bill, in fact, so far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that I, in common with my unofficial colleagues in this Council, support it heartily. With regard to the remarks of the Colonial Secretary concerning myself, that the health of the Chinese could not be improved by Western sanitary measures, I may say, sir, I do not remember that at any time I made the assertion that the Chinese could not be improved by sanitary methods. I always believed that sanitary measures will benefit the Chinese, if properly carried out, as well as any person in the world, and I do not oppose sanitary measures for the Chinese just because I think it would not improve them or benefit them. But I do oppose any measures that have been hitherto adopted.

During the ten years that I sat on the Sanitary Board I opposed every measure which was introduced at the time without having been thoroughly explained to the Chinese, and without adequate provisions having been made for the carrying out of these measures. Now taking the present Bill, as I say, I only was opposed to the Bill on this account. We all agreed, as the learned Attorney-General has said, that the sanitary improvement of the Colony is necessary, and we are all very anxious to support any measure for its improvement. But at the same time, sir, taking the Bill which was drafted in April and submitted to us in April, we could not possibly support it, in fact, we would have offered a very strong opposition to it, and the reason is quite plain, because, compare the Bill that was introduced in April with the Bill now before us, and one cannot but be struck by the change in the second one. The whole difference between the two Bills is the principle of compensation. We quite recognize that any private individual may keep his house in sanitary order, and that the landlords must maintain their buildings or their houses in a sanitary condition. Now, what does a sanitary condition mean? Well, a sanitary condition varies from time to time. In this Colony, when sanitary science was scarcely known, some ordinances were passed simply for the construction of houses, and the plans of houses were asked to be submitted to the Surveyor-General—at that time the title of the Director of Public Works—for approval. When the plans had been approved, the Chinese were permitted to build their houses in that particular fashion. Now, after a certain time, we have found out that these houses are badly designed, and we have also learnt that the sanitary science of this time is quite different from what it was before. Then we go up to the landlords and say—"We cannot allow this to be done; we must ask you to build your house, or alter it, after a certain fashion, in order to meet the sanitary requirements of our present time." Now, landlords and owners of houses do not dispute that it would benefit the public health very much indeed if they were to follow these later plans; but then they have already built their houses in accordance with the law which obtained at that particular time, and the plans of their houses sanctioned by the prescribed authority at the Public Works Department, and they say, "If you wish us to alter our houses in order to suit or benefit the public, we will do so if you give us reasonable compensation," anything that tends to the public good must be paid for by the public. As soon as profits are obtained from Swahil we could then consider the resumption of prospecting operations."

Well, gentlemen, we replied to that on 20th November to the following effect—

"I have been requested to inform you that the directors will always be pleased to consider any suggestion you may make for the betterment of the Company's interests. In this case, however, the directors consider that your services are too valuable to be applied to the purpose proposed in your letter under reply. To run the mill yourself with the assistance of Mr. Richardson.

"The Board agrees with your views in regard to vigorous prospecting not only in the North but at other places in the concession which may appear promising, but without relinquishing any of the work now being carried out at Swahil and its immediate vicinity, where success may be expected, as is foreshadowed in the concluding paragraph of your letter.

"You will observe by the extract from the newspaper enclosed, that the proposed increase of capital, \$50,000 was unanimously carried at the meeting of shareholders, and as the directors hope that this sum will, with the winnings from Swahil, suffice to prospect the concession, they would be glad if you will place yourself in communication with Messrs. E. D. Miles & Co., either by letter or telegram, and request them to send you two suitable miners as soon as they can meet with them, unless you believe you can engage suitable men in the Straits who understand the Malay language.

"With two additional men, you will then be able to spare Mr. Richardson or Haugan to prospect the tin deposits thoroughly, and if anything satisfactory is found, you will then advise us to the best way of developing, whether by our own employees, or by leasing it to the natives or Chinese.

"It might possibly be desirable, under any circumstances, to lease a limited area of the land to natives or Chinese in terms which would be remunerative to them as well as to ourselves."

Well, gentlemen, we considered it would be absolutely absurd to dispense with the services of the two miners, who have proved themselves very efficient—I mean Mr. Richardson and Haugan, who have prospected and found a good deal of tin in various parts of the concession, and who have besides learned the Malay language, a great consideration, because they therefore can get on much better with the natives; and we should be putting the clock back very materially indeed if we were to reduce one staff at the present moment. Therefore we hope and believe that our action will be approved by the shareholders. I may mention that since then a letter has been received, dated the 11th instant, in which the manager says—

"Swahil—There is nothing fresh to report concerning the tin-sites. Good progress is being made with the No. 3 tunnel—the tunnel to intersect the air-shaft, and referred to in my last letter. A contract has been let to Young Fook to procure surface staves at 40 cents per ton. I think we will have sufficient stone to keep us constantly going this month."

"Prospecting—Mr. Richardson and his gang of colliers are working between Swahil and Pangang, and I am pleased to say he has obtained some very good prospects from a few flusters of stone in one of the trenches which is being worked to intersect large 'blow' of stone."

So that there is every prospect of getting plenty of stone to the present; and if we can lease the tin to some advantage to Chinese—which I believe is very possible—we shall have another string to our bow. The manager in his last report referring to this land writes:—

"Tin—Early in April a Malay reported that he had discovered tin in the southern portion of the concession. At first it was thought to be of little value, but when tried later, the wash proved to be very shallow and the tin of a very low grade. I have not been able to spare any of the Europeans to prospect in this district but will do so as circumstances will allow."

Now, we considered it very important that this should be prospected and opened up, and the Chinese have got into the habit of turning these long rooms of 40 or 50 feet, and only 12 feet wide, into number of small rooms, which are called cubicles. Now, the growth of these cubicles is not Chinese altogether, for the Chinese learn to make use of the cubicles only in Hongkong. If you go to Canton and see the houses there, you will find nothing like cubicles in regular, proper Chinese houses. But the Government here, the law here, the Public Works Department here, has permitted the people living in these long, narrow houses to adopt this method of providing accommodation for their families. Now, what is to be done to do away with these cubicles? I understand it is not to be done in the

(Continued on page 5.)

PUNJOM MINING CO., LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.
An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Punjum Mining Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at noon in the Company's offices, Beaconsfield Arcade. Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox (chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. Thomas Howard, W. Farlane, J. J. Barlow, Carl Gauke, E. W. Terry, P. Stappa, E. J. Moses, S. M. Soares, A. H. Elsner and W. Kerfoot Hughes (secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting,

the CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, we are here to-day merely to confirm the special resolutions passed at the last extraordinary meeting. Before doing so, however, I would like to say that we have received a letter from the manager in which he made a proposal which, I think it only fair, should be put before you. Really the Board did not propose to entertain it for a moment, and I am quite sure you will not; but I would like you to know it because it will show you that the manager himself has great confidence in the future of the mine. The letter is dated 30th October, and we received it on the 14th inst. —

I mentioned then that to thoroughly prospect the concession would require more capital, as you will understand that the present yield of gold there can be no profit.

"I would only be too pleased to see vigorous prospecting work carried on in the north, but it needs a large amount of capital and labour to do it effectively.

"Judging from the Chairman's remarks and from recent correspondence, I gather there is some difficulty in raising the necessary funds, and I trust you will not take it amiss if I make a suggestion which for a time would tide us over the difficulty. This would be to develop Swahil only, keeping only one European there, assisted by one or two Chinese miners. The mill to be run by myself with the assistance of Mr. Richardson, the accountant, who at the present time is helping me in this work and allowing me to get on for several hours during the day. The Company to make some arrangements for dispensing with the services of the other two Europeans, and this I think will be done amicably by ringing them return passage or such other inducement as the directors may deem fit. The labour would be considerably reduced all round with a corresponding decrease in the expenditure. As soon as profits are obtained from Swahil we could then consider the resumption of prospecting operations."

Well, gentlemen, we replied to that on 20th November to the following effect—

"I have been requested to inform you that the directors will always be pleased to consider any suggestion you may make for the betterment of the Company's interests. In this case, however, the directors consider that your services are too valuable to be applied to the purpose proposed in your letter under reply.

"To run the mill yourself with the assistance of Mr. Richardson.

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(Continued on page 5.)

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS OF

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.</p

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.D.C., 5th Ed.
Liebre's.
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Russian Steamer.

"KOREA."

Captain Pernitz, will be ready to load here on or about the 15th December, for the above ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [3174]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FURNISHED HOUSE till about the 1st of April next.

Apply to—

E. F. G.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3177]

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK. Must be rapid in writing, and quick at figures.

Apply by letter to—

H. K. H. C.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3178]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVING Just Received a New Consignment of FRESH AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER, the Company is now prepared to supply Customers as before. Prices as usual.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3183]

HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Office to the FIRST FLOOR of CORNER House of POTTINGER STREET and PEAK.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3181]

NOTICE.

PROFESSOR RICHARD through health will leave Canton on or about the 15th of December. Patients or Persons having legal claims against him are requested to attend to accounts without delay. See Kee Street, near Fook Tak Lee Street, Canton. [3175]

TO LET.

HOUSE within 5 minutes walk from Shamen. Is proved house in quiet and very good locality, occupied at the present time by Professor Richard, is TO LET. Rent (moderate) has been paid up to end of March. Furniture and Household Effects, &c., are for sale. For particulars, apply to—

A. E. RICHARD,
See Kee St., near Fook Tak Lee St., Canton,
Canton, 28th November, 1902. [3176]

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

POSSESSION 1ST JANUARY.

"DUNFORD," A FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW.
Apply to—
C. W. RICHARDS.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3182]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 28th NOVEMBER, 1902, at 2 p.m., at No. 16, PRAYA CENTRAL, near the Douglas Shipbuilding Company's Wharf. A LARGES QUANTITY OF VALUABLE JAPANESE CURIOS, Comprising—

SATSUMA and CLOISONNE VASES and PLATES, TEA SETS, OIL PAINTINGS, FIGURE SCREENS, LA QUERED IVORY INLAID PANELS, IVORY CARVINGS, JAPANESE VASES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, OLD BRONZES, &c., &c.

(Recently imported from Japan).

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [3167]

AUCTIONS

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

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SALES ROOMS, 20, DES VOUX ROAD,

FOUR CASES OF AMERICAN TOBACCO

(Navy Cut).

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3179]

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for account of the concerned,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 28th NOVEMBER, 1902, at 11 a.m., at their

SALES ROOMS, 20, DES VOUX ROAD,

FOUR CASES OF AMERICAN TOBACCO

(Navy Cut).

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3179]

(Continued from page 3.)

Bill, which provides for open spaces in the front and back of buildings, and just now the learned Attorney-General says he wants to limit the house to 40 feet depth, in which case the walls will have to be thickened out a few inches. 40 feet by 15 feet—the depth is out of proportion to the width, and you can imagine a room 13 feet wide and 20 feet deep inhabited by a number of the Chinese working-class, who are none of the cleanest, and who will keep it for the moment up to the full capacity of the house that the law allows. It would have been much better if the Government had considered a plan to carry out the improvements at once, to give every cubic a window and proper ventilation and light. If that were done, the great insanitary evil of this Colony would be done away with for ever, and I believe that plague would disappear from our midst, and the amount we saved every year would simply pay the expense the Government would be involved in in granting compensation or in resuming every three houses in the Colony. Now I do not think it is necessary in the second reading to go into details of the scheme; that will come into proper place when I hope to be able to point out certain matters in various parts of the Bill which might be improved. All I can say for the present is this—that since the Government have recognized the general principle of compensation, as far as we are concerned, as representatives of the people on this Council, we have no objection whatever to the second reading of this Bill. Of course, when the Council goes into committee on the Bill we shall very likely wish to offer some points for the consideration of the Government. There is no provision made, for instance, for the spreading of the population, and it seems to me that in a bill of this kind some attention should be given to the poorer classes of the people and the prevention of overcrowding in fact. Of course the tramway, when it is completed, will assist us to a certain extent, but at the same time I think the Government would be advised to give its attention to a scheme for the providing of public accommodation for the working classes. I think it is in that direction that we should proceed. With these few remarks I beg to support the reading of this Bill. (Applause.)

Hon. C. S. SHARP—I think we may well congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the last Public Health and Buildings Bill has been withdrawn, and that some time has been spent in devoting attention to the Bill now before us, for it is evident that such additional time has been well employed, as the new Bill in very many of its particulars shows very great improvement on its predecessor, and I would even go so far as to say that what in some particular was rather absurd Bill has been turned into one of much more reasonable and workable character. I fully approve of the spirit of this Bill, which I think will be welcomed by the thinking portion of the community as a step distinctly in the right direction—the direction of settling our houses and Colony more in order from a sanitary point of view, and thereby assisting in putting a stop to the necessity for the heavy expenditure entailed of recent years in combating the epidemics which have unfortunately visited this port, to say nothing of removing the serious disabilities and inconveniences from which the important commercial interests of the port have been suffering from same cause. I am a firm believer in the saving virtues of more light and air as one of the best means in assisting to combat and remove these epidemics and diseases, of which we have unfortunately had too much of recent years, and this Bill will undoubtedly go far to prevent this remedy, but there is an old proverb that one may be able to lead a horse to the water, but not be able to force him to drink when he is not there, and we shall still have to see if the occupancy of houses can be induced to avail themselves properly of all the sanitary measures which will be provided by this Bill. It is well, too, to remember that the experience of the past year gives some way to show that with the present existing laws, and a timely cleaning well ahead of the season when these diseases usually make their appearance, and other sanitary precautions taken in good time, such as the extermination of rats, &c., these outbreaks can be considerably mitigated, if indeed they cannot be prevented altogether, at all events there seems to be some reasonable grounds for such a belief. Some interests will undoubtedly be placed by the measures in contemplation, and no doubt some matter in the Bill will require amendment or modification in Committee, but the main principles of the Bill, I think, are to be commended. The question arises whether the measures in contemplation are of too drastic a nature, and this is a point to which it will be necessary to give the most careful attention. There must, undoubtedly, be a point at which the necessary items of expense and expediency come in, the cost as weighed against the advantages proposed to be gained, shall we pay too dear for our whistle? Shall we be driving away Chinese population from the Colony, and thus bring loss to the community and all its interests, possibly by causing living expenses to go up to such a point that labour will become so much dearer and dearer, and thus cut off one of the advantages from which this Colony has hitherto derived much of its prosperity—a manufacturing and distributing centre? I confess to having some misgivings about this. A very large number of the inhabitants, it seems pretty certain, must be displaced if the provisions of the Bill are enforced, and the anxious question arises how the housing of these displaced ones is to be provided for. It can hardly be wise or prudent for a Government which should, and so doubtless does, have the best interests of the Colony at heart to put into force measures having such effects without, at the same time, taking into account the providing remedial measures for such effects of its legislation, and one would have liked to hear a good deal bearing on this most important point, and I cannot help thinking it most unfortunate, to put it in the mildest form, that Government has said nothing on this matter. As to the many technical bearings of the portion of the Bill specially referring to building it is hardly possible for a non-expert to say exactly how these will work out in practice, but we have had considerable assistance in forming some appreciation of these from the results of the researches the various property owners made through their professional advisers. One thing I feel sure the community ardently desires to arrive at in regard to these matters, if possible, is some sort of flexibility in regard to such legislation. I observe that Mr. Chadwick in his remarks on the Bill he drew up says that his Draft Ordinance "has for its object the avoidance of the necessity for further sanitary legislation for the next few years," which qualification is in a sense rather disquieting, to say the least, and is likely to be productive of considerable misgivings on the part of those interested in property here, as well as on the part of the general public; for since the first visitation of the plague in 1884 we have had no fewer than 4 new or amending ordinances brought into force relating to building, the last as late as 1901, and 11 relating to sanitation and kindred matters, and the Bill now before us proposes to repeat in part or in full no fewer than 23 ordinances, all relating to building and sanitation, and passed in the comparatively

short space of the past 15 years, and this continual introduction of fresh legislation bearing on the same subjects, cannot fail to have and does have, the effect of creating misgivings and great uncertainty in the mind of the public, which must be had for the place and its prosperity. If only the public could be reassured on this point it would, to say the least, be a very great benefit all round. Another matter closely identified with these measures is the provision of an adequate staff in the Sanitary and Public Works Departments to ensure their being efficiently carried out. Without these these objects aimed at by the Bill will be considerably impaired, if not nullified, and I would desire to make strong representations on this point. In regard to the question of compensation, there will no doubt be some difference of opinion. This question of compensation for disturbance is no doubt a thorny one, but it has nevertheless to be handled, and personally I think that Crown leases have many good and valid reasons to adduce why they should not be treated any worse in respect of this than the home leases allow in like instances. I understand that is the ground they take up in this matter, and a very reasonable ground it seems to me. In ordinary everyday life if two persons enter into an agreement and if subsequently one of the parties to that agreement desires to vary or modify any of the terms thereof, such could only be done by mutual arrangement, and by the payment of compensation. Equally so to the other party which might be shown to be less friendly about the changes proposed, and so in like manner with what is necessitated by this Bill. The Government in its attempts to have certain lands released from the Crown leases, and to impose conditions on the same, has only proposed to do little in the new Bill, and the compensation question is a repetition of a large portion of the Bill as introduced originally. We have considered it at length. The hon. member in his observations said very properly that there had been frequent legislation on the subject of sanitation, and the hon. member quoted quite a large number of measures which had been passed within the past few years on sanitation and deprecated the introduction at frequent intervals of fresh legislation. I quite agree with the hon. member in his view as to the inadmissibility of that, but I think if you look over this Bill you will find it is a consolidation Bill and there is really very little fresh legislation in it. In the previous sanitation ordinances are consolidated to enable the people of the Sanitary Department to have in their hands everything that is known in the Colony, everything that is law with reference to their particular duty, and instead of having to roam over the various ordinances of the Colony during the past number of years all the ordinances of this kind in force are brought together and placed in one ordinance to which the Sanitary Department officials can refer. I think the hon. member will agree that it is better that the laws should be so consolidated than that the Sanitary Department should be compelled to look over a large number of ordinances to make themselves acquainted with them, and so on.

A LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.—
SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—
A SUBSCRIPTION BALL is held at the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, from 9.30 P.M. to 12.30 A.M.
Transferable Tickets, price \$5 each, to be paid at the time of application, can be obtained by any persons by applying to the undersigned or to any Member of the Committee of the Ladies' Recreation Club.
There will be a Late Tram to the Peak and a Late Launch to Kowloon.

F. A. SAUNDERS,
Hon. Sec., Ball Committee.
Address: "Kellest Crest," or Care of
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [298]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.—
NOTICE.

A EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of
the Members of the above Club will be
held at the GRAND STAND, Racecourse
Enclosure, at 5 P.M., TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
the 28th inst.

BUSINESS.—To pass the Programme of the
Race Meeting to be held in February, next.
By Order,

J. GRANT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3099]

HONGKONG REGATTA, 1902.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming REGATTA
will be CLOSED TOMORROW
(SATURDAY), the 29th inst., at 7 P.M. Sharp.
Entries for the Light Gigs, Men-of-War
Cutters, Gigs and Whalers, will be Post
Entries.

FRANK W. WHITE,
Hon. Secretary V.R.C.,
C. H. GALE,
Hon. Secretary, H.K.C.C.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [3138]

JUST PUBLISHED—2ND (REVISED).
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THE FRENCH IN TONKIN
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ALFRED CUNNINGHAM. Sixty Illustrations
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PRESS NOTICES.
"This volume places before the English reader the best description of the Southern French colonies in the Far East that has yet appeared."—SHANGHAI MERCURY.

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Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2776]

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J. W. KEW,
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20, Des Vouz Road,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [1675]

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DENTAL SURGEON,
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Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [2458]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1897.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE,
1902. With INDEX. Price 37.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902.

[115]

FASHIONS FOR 1902-03

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sprain a joint, strain your side
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Painkiller will take out the
swelling and fix you right in a
jiffy. Always have it with you,
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[2727]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchored beyond Kowloon are in Section 4, nearest Hongkong & midway between Hongkong and Kowloon are in Section 3, those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf are in Section 2, and those vessels berthed at the Blake Pier are in Section 1.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR WEIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	PARLAMATTA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th December, at Noon.
LONDON	PELEAS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th January.
AMSTERDAM & LONDON	ANTERO	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th January.
AMSTERDAM & LONDON	ULYSSES	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd December.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	TANTALUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th December.
MAESSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP V. S'PORE, & MARSEILLE, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	ALCINOUS	Duit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th December.
MAESSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	TYDEUS	Duit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th January.
MAESSEILLES, HAVRE & LONDON & ANTWERP	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. W. McMillan	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP	SYDNEY	Fr. str.	—	E. Spioer, R.N.R.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 16th December, at 1 P.M.
GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	J. MacKenzie	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th December, at Noon.
GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Dec., at Daylight.
PREMIA VIA PORTS OF CALL	TEENAK	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KIAUTSCHOE	Ger. str.	2 m	P. Lannomius	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th December, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARIBORO	Ger. str.	—	Neidermeyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 31st Decem.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	—	Borch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	NURNBERG	Ger. str.	—	Jahrg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.	—	Bathle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th February.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	—	v. Binzer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th February.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	C. FRED. LAESIZ	Ger. str.	—	Fuchs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On or about 10th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	RENZOIR	Brit. str.	—	Wallace	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On or about 10th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ALESSIA	Ger. str.	—	Schoenfeld	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BOURG KNIGHT	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch.	On 30th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ADRIA	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 31st Decem.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TARTAR	Brit. str.	2 m		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 12th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 17th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd December, at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MOYUNE	Brit. str.	2 m	C. H. Butler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	OKNGOLE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 1st December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	INDIAHUA	Brit. str.	2 m	E. G. Warner	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 1st December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Hollingsworth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th December, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—		GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On or about 4th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BOMBA	Brit. str.	—		McArthur	On 12th December, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	HIROSHIMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	—	T. Murai	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KUMASO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m	E. W. Haswell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	DAIGO MARU	Brit. str.	—	T. Davies	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st December, at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARAZON	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 29th Inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TONKIN	Brit. str.	—	E. Schmitz	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 1st December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	2 m		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	FOOCHOW	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	VALETTA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 6th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KOREA	Brit. str.	—		McArthur	Quick despatch.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ASPING MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Tate	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Lawson	MITSUI BUSAN KAISHA	On 31st December, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TORIES & CO.	On 10th December, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ZAMIRO	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 10th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	—	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st December, at Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26. TELEGRAPH. British str., 1,744, J. Williamson, Sajou—21st Nov., Rice.

Nov. 26. PROSPER, Norwegian str., No. 8, J. Kristiansen, Manila 23rd Nov., Ballast—Cotton.

Nov. 27. BAYER, Gov. str., 3,128, II. Becker Hamburg 15th Oct., and Singapore 22nd Nov., Mails and General—MEICHLERS & CO.

Nov. 27. MITTA, NOACK, German str., from Canada.

Nov. 27. MARAGON, British steamer, 3,274, G. Phillips, Bombay 14th Nov., and Singapore 26th, General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

Nov. 27. SELUN, Norwegian str., from Canton.

Nov. 27. PEHRUGGAN MANU, Japanese str., 2,570, I. Narasaki, Moji 1st Nov., Coal.

M. B. KAISHA.

Nov. 27. WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Soh, Shanghai 22nd Nov., and Swatow.

26th, General—JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.

CLEARANCES.

* 27th November. HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

27th November. AMIGO, German str., for Saigon.

Amigo, German str., for Saigon.

Bentley, British str., for Canton.

Changsha, British str., for Canton.

Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.

Emilia Ischia, German str., for Saigon.

Hikoson Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.

Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.

Pitchaburi, German str., for Swatow.

Tiraf, Austrian str., for Singapore.

Tsingtao Maru, Japanese str., for Keelung.

DEPARTURES.

27th November.

AMIGO, German str., for Saigon.

CHANGSHA, British str., for Canton.

KASUGA MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.

KINNECK, British str., for New York.

LOOSOK, German str., for Bangkok.

TITOL, Austrian str., for Bombay.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer WINGSANG, from Hangchow 2nd Nov., and Swatow 26th, had strong monsoon and high following sea with clear weather.

The Japanese steamer TSURUGIYA MARU, from Moji 1st Nov., had strong N.E. monsoon and equally weather with occasional slight rain and following high sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

27th November.

AMERICAN DOCKS—Victoria, Yihang.

AMERICAN DOCKS—H.I.G.N. Tiger, D. 1994.

do. Zuri, Tsimshui Port, Plymouth, Sago.

AMERICAN DOCKS—Indrapura.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG TO

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE OF

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"CHANGSHA" leaves on 5th December.

"CHINGTU" " " " 26th December.

"TAIWAN" " " " 26th January.

"TSINAN" " " " 16th February.

Saloon accommodation unshipable. Electric light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Steerage carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

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the Crew of the following Vessels during their

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DAYLIGHT, British 4-m. barque, James Read.

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MANUEL LLAGUNA, American ship, Nicholas

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	STEAMERS	OUTWARDS	TO SAIL	PUR
"PELEUS"	On 1st December.			
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 15th December.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 31st December.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 8th January.		

HOMEWARDS

AMSTERDAM and LONDON	STEAMERS	TO SAIL		
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TANTALUS"	On 9th December.		
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)	"ALCINOUS"	On 20th December.		
AMSTERDAM and LONDON	"ULYSSES"	On 23rd December.		
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 8th January.		
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 29th January.		
LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 20th January.		

The S.S. "PELEUS" left Singapore on the 26th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. 11

Hongkong 27th November, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

OUTWARDS

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	STEAMERS	TO SAIL		
"MOYUNE"	On 30th November.			
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	On 10th December.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 23rd December.		

HOMEWARDS

MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LON-	STEAMERS	TO SAIL		
DON and ANTWERP	"TEHAKAI"	On 20th December.		

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	STEAMERS	TO SAIL		
ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA	"MOYUNE"	On 3rd December.		
NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th December.		

The S.S. "MOYUNE" left Singapore on the 25th inst., and is expected here on the 30th inst.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [2402]

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

OUTWARDS

SHANGHAI	STEAMERS	TO SAIL		
SHANGHAI	"TIENTSEN"	On 1st December.		
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"FOOCHOW"	On 2nd December.		
THURSDAY ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 4th December.		

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried, taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [2402]

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	STEAMERS	LEAVING		
AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th November.		
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 7th December.		
AND AMOY	T. OGATA	December.		
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.		
AND AMOY	I. GOTO	December.		

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried. All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's. Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo. By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 25th November, 1902.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAM P	T. NS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	W. Lawton	Manila Direct.	3rd Dec. at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2510	E. Rodger	do.	10th Dec. at Noon.
PERLA	1880	J. McGinty	do.	
DIAMANTE	1089	A. H. Notley	do.	

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [2818]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN."

Captain Schmitz, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 1st December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. [2818]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENMOHR."

Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [2979]

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1902

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"BORDER KNIGHT"	About 24th Nov.
"CRONO"	16th Dec.
"CROYDON"	20th Dec.
"MOGUL"	1st 1903.
"HINDUSTAN"	3rd Jan.
"MACDUFF"	To follow.
"SHIMOSA"	To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902. [3111]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by sea are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 28th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JADEINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902. [3161]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PHILIPPIAN, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PARRAMATTA," Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th December, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Passage will be received at this office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [3161]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GLENGLE" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-arrangement, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1902. [3111]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BENGAL,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo:

From London, &c., ex.s.s. Victoria.

From Persian Gulf, ex. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902. [3111]

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF cargo per Steamship

"KENNEBEC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-arrangement, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Oriental Shipping Department.

By J. W. BOLLES, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1902. [3136]

NOTICE.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND," From LETHAM, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNNEES OF cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods undelivered after the 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st prox. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. [3140]

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,

SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.

A.B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

Leather Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1901. [3121]

VI-KOLA.

A draught of this stimulating refresher brings on quickly a sense of vitality and buoyancy that makes life worth living.

STONE GINGER BEER.

A Celebrated Beverage sold in Patent Cordials to avoid structural contamination of any kind, which the earthen bottles could not prevent, being decorated in their interior surface with a network of dirt, &c., through "scampering" of common wormwood, especially Chinese.

Apply to

THE ROYAL BREWERY WATER MANUFACTORY OFFICE,

Telephone 367;

Depot—Ice House Street; Telephone 374.

F. P. DANENBERG, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1901. [3161]

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected with the leading MILLS at PORT LAND and PUGET SOUND, are always prepared to book orders for any specifications at LOWEST RATES.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1901. [3161]

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